

### REMARKS

By this amendment, claims 1-4 have been cancelled, and claims 5-8 have been added. Thus, claims 5-8 are now active in the application. Reexamination and reconsideration of the application are respectfully requested.

The specification and abstract have been carefully reviewed and revised to make grammatical and idiomatic improvements in order to aid the Examiner in further consideration of the application. The amendments to the specification and abstract are incorporated in the attached substitute specification and abstract. No new matter has been added.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the specification and Abstract by the current amendment. The attachment is captioned "**Version with markings to show changes made.**"

On page 2 of the Office Action, claims 1, 3 and 4 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ziegler (U.S. 1,923,409) in view of Knight (US 268,805) and Margolin (U.S. 5,248,303); and claim 2 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ziegler in view of Knight and Margolin, and further in view of JP 2003-160798. These rejections are believed moot in view of the cancellation of claims 1-4. Furthermore, it is respectfully submitted that these rejections are clearly inapplicable to the new claims 5-8 for the following reasons.

With exemplary reference to the present drawing figures, new claim 5 sets forth a portable bidet comprising: a cylindrical member 1 having a predetermined length for storing washing liquid, the cylindrical member 1 having a front end portion (left end in Fig. 1) and a rear end portion (right end in Fig. 1); an airbag section 2 having a sealable air inlet 7 and being fluidically connected to the rear end portion (right end in Fig. 1) of the cylindrical member 1; wherein the front end portion (left end in Fig. 1) of the cylindrical member 1 includes a tip end 1a having an arcuate shape and being integrally formed monolithically as part of the cylindrical member 1; wherein the cylindrical member 1, including the tip end 1a, is formed of hard resin; wherein the tip end 1a has at least one ejection port 3 formed therein for ejecting washing liquid therefrom; wherein an extruding member 5 is disposed in the cylindrical member 1 to extrude

washing liquid from the cylindrical member 1 by ejecting the washing liquid through the at least one ejection port 3 formed in the tip end 1a of the cylindrical member 1; wherein the airbag section 2 is formed of flexible or soft resin so as to be squeezable to force air from the airbag section 2 into the cylindrical member 1 to cause the extruding member 5 to eject washing liquid through the at least one ejection port 3; wherein the cylindrical member 1 and the airbag section 2 are arranged and configured so that the airbag section 2 can be collapsed and packed along a side surface of the cylindrical member 1 in a portable, non-use state (see Fig. 2); and wherein a releasable film 10 is removably provided to close the at least one ejection port 3 so that, once washing liquid has been filled into the cylindrical member 1, the washing liquid can be retained therein by closing the at least one ejection port 3 with the releasable film 10 and thereby the cylindrical member 1 and the airbag section 2 can be placed in the portable, non-use state (see Fig. 2) with the washing liquid retained in the cylindrical member 1.

In contrast to the present invention of claim 5, the Ziegler patent discloses an ointment applying syringe which, as indicated by the Examiner, includes a cylindrical member 1, an airbag 13, a piston 8 and a tip 2, but the tip 2 of the Ziegler syringe is a member that is separate from, and removably mounted to, the cylindrical member 1. Therefore, the Ziegler patent clearly does not disclose or suggest the use of a cylindrical member having, at a front end portion thereof, a tip end with an ejection port and which is integrally formed monolithically as part of the cylindrical member, as required by claim 5.

In fact, the removable nature of the tip 2 of the Ziegler syringe is an important aspect of the Ziegler invention, because the tip 2 must be removed from the front end of the cylindrical member 1 in order to charge the cylindrical member 1 with ointment from a collapsible tube 16, as shown in Fig. 4 (see page 2, lines 55-77). Accordingly, a person having ordinary skill in the art would clearly not have found it obvious to modify the Ziegler arrangement to utilize a tip end that is integrally formed monolithically as part of the cylindrical member 1, because doing so would frustrate an important aspect of the Ziegler invention. Therefore, the Ziegler patent clearly teaches away from any such modification.

The Knight patent was cited by the Examiner for teaching “the use of a ‘valve’ on an air bulb,” and the Margolin patent was cited by the Examiner for teaching “the use of a modern day seal 91.” However, these references clearly provide no teaching or suggestion that would have obviated the above-discussed shortcoming of the Ziegler patent.

Also, since the cylindrical member 1 of Ziegler has no valve to stop back-flow, even if the airbag (a) with the valve (b) of Knight was attached to the cylindrical member 1 of Ziegler, the valve (b) could not fulfill its necessary function. Therefore, for this additional reason, it is further submitted that a person having ordinary skill in the art would not have found it obvious to modify Ziegler to utilize the valve (b) of Knight.

Furthermore, although the Knight patent discloses a medicine injector having an airbag (a) provided with a valve (b), it is submitted that the Knight reference would not have caused a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Ziegler arrangement by providing an air inlet to the airbag section. In the Knight patent, a powdered medicine is charged into a medicine chamber (b’), and is discharged by squeezing the airbag to cause air to flow into the medicine chamber (b’) via a neck (c) in order to carry the powdered medicine through a nozzle (f). The valve (b) provided in the airbag (a) fulfills the function thereof only when used in cooperation with a valve (d) provided in the neck (c). When the airbag (a) is squeezed, the valve (d) is opened while the valve (b) is closed, to thereby cause air to flow into the medicine chamber (b’) via the neck (c) and valve (d) in order to discharge the powdered medicine. Thereafter, when the squeezing of the airbag (a) is released, the airbag (a) swells due to a restoring property thereof while the valve (d) of the neck (c) should be closed to stop back-flow and the valve (b) of the airbag (a) is opened to allow air to flow therein. Therefore, the Knight valve (b) is only properly applicable in an arrangement having at least two valves working in cooperation with each other and with an airbag.

The Examiner cited the JP 2003-160798 reference for disclosing the washing liquid containing silver ionic water. However, this reference also clearly fails to provide a teaching or suggestion that would have obviated the above-discussed shortcomings of the Ziegler patent.

Furthermore, the JP 2003-160798 reference merely discloses a washing liquid containing ceramic-ionic water, useful for cleaning floors, carpets, toilets, urinals and the like.

Therefore, for the above reasons, it is believed apparent that the present invention as recited in claim 5 is in no way taught or suggested by the Ziegler patent, the Knight patent or the Margolin patent whether taken individually or in combination. As such, it is submitted that a person of ordinary skill in the art would clearly not have found it obvious to modify the Ziegler patent or to make any combination of the references of record, in such a manner as to result in or otherwise render obvious the present invention as recited in claim 5. Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that claim 5, as well as claims 6-8 which depend therefrom, are clearly allowable over the prior art of record.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is clearly in condition for allowance. An early notice thereof is earnestly solicited.

If, after reviewing this Amendment, the Examiner feels there are any issues remaining which must be resolved before the application can be passed to issue, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner contact the undersigned by telephone in order to resolve such issues.

Respectfully submitted,

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## DESCRIPTION

### PORTABLE BIDET

#### 5 TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a portable bidet that can be packaged compactly and hence is regularly portable, and can be used immediately and quickly without any troublesome operation for washing, sterilization, disinfection, and odor elimination of the private parts when desired.

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#### BACKGROUND ART

Hitherto, the portable bidet of this type is required, for example, to be capable of using in a toilet without provision of a bidet and to be convenient for carry, consequently those of various configurations have been developed and known.

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In these circumstances, for example, there is publicly known "Portable bidet" which comprises a flexible water storage bag of synthetic resin film, a water tube mounted to the water storage bag and acting as a water passage, a spray nozzle mounted to a tip end of the water tube, and a valve assembly interposed between the spray nozzle and the water tube, wherein the water tube located in the water storage bag is fusion bonded by heat to an inner surface of the water storage bag, and the spray nozzle is formed with a an injection hole for causing water to inject sideways at a tip end portion, or with a projecting wall formed near the tip end portion thereof (JP-A-2000-139760  
20 | (Prior Art Document 1), see pages2-pages 2 to 6 and Fig. 1).

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In this arrangement, the entire device can be compactly folded and carried by emptying the water storage bag, and when in use, the spray nozzle and the valve assembly are taken out from the water tube, a required quantity of water such as tap water is stored in the water storage bag from the opened  
30 | water tube, and then the valve assembly is arranged at the opening of the water tube, and the spray nozzle is screwed in, so that inside water is fed from the water tube via the valve assembly to the spray nozzle by squeezing and hence pressurizing the water storage bag to cause water to be injected

from a nozzle head.

Also, there is publicly known a structure for making it convenient to carry about, for example, ~~in~~and which comprises a resilient washing liquid case to store washing liquid such as distilled water and having an opening covered by a lid member, a washing tube provided so as to be capable of projecting and retracting through an insertion port provided at a center of the lid member, and a valve body provided on the rear end side of the washing tube by forming the distal side of the washing tube larger in diameter so that the insertion port is closed when the washing tube is retracted and a washing liquid inflow port is opened when the washing tube is pulled out, whereby a complex structure for opening the valve body and a structure for fixedly maintaining the pulled washing tube are formed at an inside of the lid member and the rear end side of the washing tube (JP-U-7-45004 (Prior Art Document 2), see pages 1-2 and Figs. 1, 2).

In this arrangement, the washing tube assumes a state of being retracted in the washing liquid case when it is carried, and hence it conveniently does not ~~spend~~require much space ~~conveniently~~ and, when in use, the washing tube is pulled out and the washing liquid inflow port of the valve body is opened, so that washing water is spouted out from the tip end of the washing tube by squeezing the washing liquid case.

However, although the invention disclosed in the above-described Prior Art Document 1 is convenient because it can be carried in a state in which washing water is not filled in the water storage bag, when the valve assembly and the spray nozzle are attached to the opening of the water tube after having removed the spray nozzle and the valve assembly from the water tube and having filled water such as tap water in the water storage bag for use, if the valve assembly is attached in the wrong direction, water cannot be injected even though the water storage bag is strongly squeezed, and hence it is necessary to remove them and attach again. Therefore, such attaching and detaching operation is troublesome, and not only usage of unsterilized tap water is a point of anxiety, but also pain or discomfort may be ~~resulted~~ result when it is inserted into the private part if the nozzle head is projected sideway or the projecting wall is provided near the tip end portion.

Furthermore, there is a disadvantage ~~such that~~ contaminated water ~~flowed~~ that flows out from the private part after washing may wet (contaminate) the hand.

In the invention disclosed in the above-described Prior Art Document 2, since washing liquid is filled in the case in advance, it ~~gives~~ causes no anxiety from a point that usage of unsterilized water such as tap water is avoided. However, when the washing tube is pulled out with excessive force for use, the washing tube may be detached. In contrast, if it is pulled insufficiently, the washing liquid inflow port of the valve body may not be opened sufficiently. Therefore, the pulling stroke and degree of opening of the washing liquid inflow port of the valve body cannot be recognized, and hence it ~~gives the~~ causes anxiety for the user ~~an anxiety~~. In addition, there is a disadvantage in terms of structure, ~~such in~~ that contaminated water ~~flowed~~ that flows out from the private part after washing may wet (contaminate) the hand when in use, and in that the structure of the lid member, the structure of the washing tube, and the structure of the valve body are complicated, and hence the number of components ~~increase~~ increases and the cost may increase.

Therefore, the portable bidet in the related art has problems to be solved in order to make it easy to carry without taking up much space as a matter of course, but also to achieve easy operation during use, to eliminate various inconveniences during use, to reduce the number of components to ~~simplify, thereby reducing~~ simplify and reduce the cost, and to achieve sterilization, disinfection, and odor elimination of private parts after washing to ~~solve the~~ alleviate anxiety.

## **DISCLOSURE OF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

~~As specific means for solving~~ To solve the above-described problems in the related art, the present invention provides a portable bidet including a cylindrical member having a predetermined length for storing washing liquid, and an airbag section connecting to a rear end portion of the cylindrical member to ~~be served~~ serve also as a squeeze portion and ~~supplying to~~ supply air to cause injection of washing liquid, wherein the cylindrical member

is formed of hard resin and a tip end thereof is formed into an arcuate shape and at least one injection port is provided therein, and the washing liquid is retained therein and an extruding member is disposed therein, the injection port is closed by a film member releasable after storing the washing liquid, the airbag section is formed of flexible or soft resin and has a sealable air inlet, and when not in use, collapsed and packed in a state of being positioned along the side surface of the cylindrical member.

This invention includes additional requirements that the washing liquid is silver ionic water or silver colloid solution of 1-20ppm in concentration, that the extruding member is a slidable syringe member of a bag member; and that the airbag section is provided with a plug member or a valve member for clogging the air inlet.

According to the portable bidet of the present invention, the washing water is stored in the interior of the cylinder member, the injection port side is closed by the film member, and the airbag section is collapsed and packed in the state of being positioned along the side surface of the cylindrical member when not in use. Therefore, the entire size is formed compact and hence is convenient for carrying. At the same time, when in use, by inflating the airbag section ~~served~~serving also as the squeeze portion, peeling the film member off, and holding and pressurizing the airbag section, the extruding member is moved or deformed so that washing liquid can be spouted out from the injection port. Therefore, not only the operation is very simple, but also sterilization, disinfection, and odor elimination of private parts after washing ~~is~~are achieved and hence ~~the anxiety can be solved~~alleviated by using silver ion water or silver colloid solution of a required concentration as washing fluid.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a side cross-sectional view showing a principal portion of a portable bidet according to a first embodiment of the present invention in a disassembled state;

Fig. 2 is a schematic side view showing a packaged state of the portable bidet according to the same embodiment;

Fig. 3 is a schematic end view showing a packaged state of the portable bidet according to the same embodiment;

Fig. 4 is a schematic explanatory drawing showing the portable bidet according to the same embodiment in use;

5 Fig. 5 is a side cross-sectional view of a cylindrical member of the portable bidet according to a second embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 6 is a schematic side cross-sectional view of the portable bidet in use according to the ~~same~~ second embodiment showing only a principal  
10 portion.

#### **BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

Subsequently, a concrete embodiment of the present invention will be  
15 described in detail based on the drawings.

Figs. 1 to 4 show a portable bidet according to a first embodiment. The portable bidet generally includes a cylindrical member 1 having a predetermined length for storing washing liquid, and an airbag section 2 connecting to a rear end portion of the cylindrical member and having a  
20 function also as a squeeze portion for supplying air to spout the washing liquid.

The cylindrical member 1 is formed of relatively hard resin material so as to be capable of maintaining the shape and to have a smooth surface. The diameter thereof is substantially between 10 and 20 mm, and the length  
25 is substantially between 50 and 100 mm. A tip end portion 1a side thereof is formed into an arcuate shape, and the arcuate tip end is formed with at least one, ~~more and~~ preferably, a plurality of three to five ~~of injection~~ (ejection) ports 3. The diameter of the injection port 3 is 2 mm or smaller (when one or two ports are provided), and more preferably, 1 mm or smaller (when three to  
30 five ports are provided). As shown in Fig. 1, the tip end portion 1a is formed as part of (monolithically with) the cylindrical member 1.

A rear end portion 1b of the cylindrical member 1 is extended with a smaller diameter section 4 for connecting the airbag section 2, and a female

screw portion 4a is formed inside the smaller diameter section 4 for connecting the airbag 2. Then, an extruding member 5 is provided inside the rear end portion 1b adjacently to the smaller diameter section 4.

5 The extruding member 5 in this case is a hand-drum shaped syringe having flange portions 5a, 5b at the front and rear in order to prevent from falling when an air pressure is applied and to reduce friction with respect to the cylinder member 1, and a seal packing 5c is provided at the front flange portion 5a so as to prevent the washing liquid from leaking toward the small diameter section 4 side.

10 The airbag section 2 is formed of flexible resin having restorability into a capacity as much as about twice the cylindrical member 1, and into substantially ~~the~~ a bottle shape or ~~the~~ an egg shape. A tip end portion 2a side to be connected with the cylinder member 1 is formed into a smaller diameter section 6 having a predetermined length, and the smaller diameter  
15 section 6 is curved in a range substantially between 90 to 120 degrees with a necessary curve radius. The outer surface at the end thereof is formed with a male screw portion 6a to be screwed into the female screw portion 4a. The term, "flexible resin having restorability" used here represents, for example, a tube or a container for mayonnaise or resin of the same type, and  
20 the one having moderate hardness and having restorability to a molded shape as long as it is completely bent.

An air inlet 7 is formed so as to project cylindrically at a rear end portion 2b side of the airbag section 2, and a plug member 8 is provided for closing the air inlet 7. In this case, the plug member 8 is attached to an end  
25 of a separately formed belt-shaped member 9 of a predetermined length and the other end thereof is attached to the outer peripheral surface of the cylindrically formed air inlet 7, as shown in the drawing. The belt-shaped member 9 may be integrally formed continuously from the opening end portion of the air inlet 7, or may be integrally formed in linear. What is  
30 essential is that it can close the air inlet 7 after having introduced air into the airbag section 2, and if there is no plug member 8 provided, it is also possible to adapt to hold with a finger, whereby it can carry out a pumping function by being squeezed and released since it has restorability.

The airbag section 2 may be formed of such resin as not having moderate hardness and restorability as described above. In other words, it must be formed of resin ~~being~~ that is relatively flexible in such a manner that the portion from the smaller diameter section 6 to the male screw portion 6a of the airbag section 2 and the portion of the air inlet 7 are formed to be thick, and the other portion may be formed to be relatively thin, for example, it may be extra thin, and formed of resin with less resiliency so that the entire airbag section 2 can be folded to a thin state.

In this case, the capacity of the airbag section 2 may be 2 to 3 times the capacity of the cylindrical member 1, and since the plug member 8 is a necessary member, it is preferable to provide the plug member 8 by integrally forming the belt-shaped member 9 continuously from the edge of the air inlet 7. Since it has no self-restorability, air is introduced from the air inlet 7 to inflate the entirety at the point of use, and the plug member 8 is fitted to the air inlet 7 for use. In any case, it is not necessary to fill the airbag section 2 with air completely, and it is sufficient if air is filled to about 80 % of the capacity since the capacity of the airbag section 2 is two to three times the capacity of the cylindrical member 1.

In the first embodiment configured as described above, the tip end portion 1a is oriented upward in a state in which the extruding member 5 is slidably disposed inside the rear end portion 1b of the cylindrical member 1, and the required quantity of washing liquid is filled therein from the tip end portion side with a filling tool, for example, such as a syringe through the injection port 3. Then the filling tool is pulled out, and a film member 10 with an adhesive layer is adhered so as to generally wrap around the tip end portion 1a side to close the injection port 3, whereby the cylindrical member 1 is completely sealed from the outside and in fact serves as a container in which washing liquid is stored. The film member 10 can be peeled off easily from the cylindrical member 1 together with the adhesive layer, and the adhesive layer having no resolvability against the washing liquid is used.

The washing liquid to be injected and filled in the cylindrical member 1 used here is the washing liquid prepared by mixing distilled water with material (including chemicals) having capability of sterilization, disinfection,

and odor elimination without causing inflammation on the skin, such as silver ionic water or silver colloid solution of 1 to 20 ppm in concentration.

The airbag section 2 is connected in communication with the rear end portion 1b side of the cylindrical member 1 with the washing liquid filled therein by screwing the male screw portion 6a of the smaller diameter section 6 of the airbag section 2 into the female screw portion 4a of the smaller diameter section 4. When necessary, it is also possible to apply a small quantity of adhesive agent from the outside to completely seal the connection so as to avoid leakage of air from the portion connected with the screw portion.

In the portable bidet having the airbag section 2 connected to the cylindrical member 1 with the washing liquid stored therein, as shown in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3, air in the airbag section 2 is removed and the entire airbag section 2 is collapsed, a bag side surface 2c on one side is kept as is, a bag side surface 2d on the other side is overlapped so as to be depressed inwardly as shown by an imaginary line (Fig. 1) and the portion of the smaller diameter portion 6 is further curved inwardly, thereby overlapping the cylindrical member 1 and the airbag section 2 in the lengthwise direction, and part of the side surface of the cylindrical member 1 is wrapped by the airbag section 2, whereby the entirety is folded compactly.

In this state, it is placed in a suitable transparent bag member for packaging to keep the compactly folded state, and then it is stored, for example, in a rectangular package box A as shown by an imaginary line to keep up the appearance. Since the entirety is light ~~weighted~~ weight and compactly folded, it is easy to handle, and in particular, not only it ~~presents~~ does it present a good appearance when ~~being displayed~~ at the store for sale, but ~~also~~ it is also extremely convenient to carry. In the case of the airbag section 2 formed of resin having no hardness and no restorability, it is easier to fold and hence the entirety can be folded further compactly.

When it is actually used, the user takes out the portable bidet from the package box and the bag member for packaging, releases curvature at the section of the smaller diameter section 6, pushes ~~the~~ both sides of the airbag section 2 in the overlapped state with fingers to let the bag side surface 2d

which is depressed inwardly to be pushed outward so that the airbag section 2 is restored into its original bottle shape and hence sufficient quantity of air is taken through the air inlet 7, and then fits the plug member 8 into the air inlet 7 so as to prevent air from leaking.

5 When the airbag section 2 having no restorability is used, for example, the user puts her mouth to the air inlet 7 to blow air forcedly therein to inflate the airbag section 2, and fits the plug member 8 into the air inlet 7 so as to prevent air from leaking.

10 In any ~~cases~~ case, after having inflated the airbag section 2, by peeling off the film member 10 adhered to the tip end portion 1a of the cylindrical member 1, inserting the cylindrical member 1 into the private part and, as shown in Fig. 4, squeezing the airbag section 2 slowly by hand to supply the compressed air to the cylindrical member 1 side, thereby pushing and moving the extruding member 5 toward the tip end portion 1a side by the  
15 supplied compressed air, the washing liquid stored in the cylindrical member 1 is injected or spouted out from the injection port 3 into the private part, whereby washing, sterilization, disinfection, and odor elimination of private ~~part~~ parts are achieved.

In this case, since the airbag section 2 has a capacity of about twice or  
20 more the capacity of the cylindrical member 1, as long as the air is squeezed out from the airbag section 2 by gripping the airbag section 2 strongly by hand, the extruding member 5 moves continuously and reaches the tip end portion 1a and almost all the washing liquid stored therein can be spouted out. Since the smaller diameter section 6 is hardened by the internal pressure  
25 caused by squeezing the airbag section 2, the cylindrical member 1 is prevented from coming out from the private part due to reaction against the spout of the washing liquid even when the user does not hold the cylindrical member 1 as long as the user grips the airbag section 2 firmly, and hence it can be used in the stable state.

30 Figs. 5 and 6 show a second embodiment. Since the portable bidet according to the second embodiment is different from the portable bidet according to the first embodiment only in the structure of the extruding member, and other components, that is, the structure of the cylindrical

member and the airbag section are substantially the same, they are represented by the same reference numerals and the detailed description will be omitted in order to avoid redundancy.

5 An extruding member 15 disposed in the cylindrical member 1 is a so-called bag member, and the bag member is formed of pliable thin film material into a shape having the outer diameter which is substantially the same as the inner diameter of the cylindrical member 1 and substantially a half the length of the cylindrical member 1, and an opening of the bag member is fixed to substantially the mid section inside the cylindrical member  
10 1. In this case, for example, attachment is achieved easily by using an inner cylinder 16 having half the length of the cylindrical member 1, mounting the opening of the bag member by clamping tightly between the inner peripheral surface of the cylindrical member 1 and the outer peripheral surface of one end of the inner cylinder 16 so that the inner cylinder 16 is positioned on the  
15 rear end portion 1b side.

When the washing liquid is stored in the cylindrical member 1, by filling a required quantity of washing liquid from the injection port 3 on the tip end portion 1a side of the cylindrical member 1, the bag member as the extruding member 15 serves to suspend the washing fluid in a state of being  
20 inflated from the midsection toward the rear end portion 1b side of the cylindrical member 1. Therefore, by adhering the separable film member 10 to the tip end portion 1a and sealing the same after the washing liquid is filled and stored therein, the washing liquid is stored and suspended by the cylindrical member 1 and the bag member in a so-called capsulated state.

25 The structures such that the airbag section 2 is connected in communication with the rear end portion 1b side of the cylindrical member 1 in which the washing liquid is filled, and that the airbag section 2 is collapsed and laid along the cylindrical member 1 and packaged compactly are substantially the same as the structures described in conjunction with the first  
30 embodiment.

When using the portable bidet according to the second embodiment, as described in the first embodiment, the user blows air into the airbag section 2 and hence brings into an inflated state, peels the film member 10 on

the tip end portion 1a side, inserts the cylindrical member 1 to the private part, and squeezes the airbag section 2 slowly by hand. Accordingly, as shown in Fig. 6, the compressed air is supplied to the cylindrical member 1 side, and the bag member as the extruding member 15 is pressed and deformed toward the tip end portion 1a side by the supplied compressed air, whereby the washing liquid stored in the cylindrical member 1 and the bag member is injected or spouted out from the injection port 3 into the private part, whereby washing, sterilization, disinfection, odor elimination of private parts are achieved.

As long as the user grips the airbag section 2 strongly to let air in the airbag section 2 out, the bag member as the extruding member 15 is continuously deformed by air pressure, and hence a bottom portion of the bag member reaches the tip end portion 1a. Therefore, almost all the washing liquid stored therein can be spouted out, and since the smaller diameter section 6 is hardened by the internal pressure caused by squeezing the airbag section 2, the cylindrical member 1 is prevented from coming out from the private part due to reaction against the spout of the washing liquid even when the user does not hold the cylindrical member 1 as long as the user grips the airbag section 2 firmly, and hence it can be used in the stable state in the same manner as described in the first embodiment.

In any cases, the portable bidet according to the present invention, in brief, includes the cylindrical member 1 for storing the washing liquid, and the airbag section 2 which also serves as the squeeze portion for causing the washing liquid spouted out by air pressure, and the airbag section 2 is folded into a thin state so as not to take up much space for achieving a conveniently portable state for carrying, and when in use, the washing liquid can be spouted out into the private part efficiently by inflating the airbag section 2 and squeezing the same, whereby washing, sterilization, disinfection, and odor elimination of private parts are achieved.

## INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

As described above, the portable bidet according to the present invention includes the cylindrical member having a predetermined length for

storing the washing liquid and the airbag section connecting to the rear end portion of the cylindrical member to ~~be served~~ serve also as a squeeze portion and supplying air to cause injection of washing liquid, and the tip end portion thereof is formed into an arcuate shape and at least one injection port  
5 is provided therein, the washing liquid is retained therein and an extruding member is disposed therein, and the injection port is closed by a releasable film member after the washing liquid is stored, the airbag section is formed of flexible or soft resin having a sealable air inlet, and when not in use, collapsed and packed in ~~the a state of being in which it is~~ positioned along the  
10 side surface of the cylindrical member. Accordingly, not only can the number of parts ~~can be~~ reduced to reduce ~~a the~~ cost but also the entire size can be formed compact, and that portability can be assured conveniently, and when in use, the airbag section ~~served~~ serving also as the squeeze portion is inflated so that the extruding member can be moved or deformed by  
15 pressingly grasping the airbag section to spout the washing liquid from the injection port, whereby an operation can be performed very easily.

Also, by using silver ionic water or silver colloid solution of 1 to 20 ppm in concentration as the washing liquid, a superior effect such that it can ~~solve~~  
the alleviate anxiety by achieving sterilization, disinfection, and odor  
20 elimination of private part ~~parts~~ after washing is achieved, being different from the one using tap water.

## A B S T R A C T

A portable bidet ~~comprising~~ includes a cylindrical member (1) ~~of a predetermined length for storing washing liquid, and an airbag section (2) connecting~~ connected to a rear end portion (1b) of the cylindrical member to be served also as a squeeze portion and for supplying air upon squeezing to cause injection of washing liquid, wherein ~~the liquid.~~ The cylindrical member (1) is formed of hard resin and the has an arcuate tip end portion (1a) thereof is formed into an arcuate shape and at least one injection ejection port (3) is provided therein, the washing liquid is retained therein and an. An extruding member (5) is disposed therein, the in the cylindrical member. The injection ejection port (3) is closed by a releasable film member after the washing liquid is stored, the. The airbag section (2) is formed of flexible or soft resin having a sealable air inlet (7), and when not in use, can be collapsed and packed in the state of being positioned along the side surface of alongside the cylindrical member (1) so that not only the number of parts can be reduced to reduce a cost but also the entire size can be formed compact, and that portability can be assured conveniently, and when in use, the airbag section (2) served also as the squeeze portion is inflated so that the extruding member (5) can be moved or deformed by pressingly grasping the airbag section (2) to spout the washing liquid from the injection port (3), whereby an operation can be performed very easily.